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REVIEWS.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING. By *Peter B. Mead*. Illustrated with nearly two hundred engravings, drawn from nature. New York, 1867. Harper & Brothers. 8vo.

This is a carefully prepared work, and we are informed by those who are specially interested in Grape Culture that it contains much valuable information. Mr. Meade has certainly shown that he was well prepared for the task before him. Besides the several chapters on Climate, Location, Soil, Manures, Laying out and Planting a Vineyard, Training on the various Systems, Planting and Propagation, etc., etc., there is a full chapter devoted to the Diseases and Insects to which the Vine is subject, with figures of the various species of insects. The article on "Mildew" treats of some of the causes and the prevention of this destructive fungus-disease in a comprehensive manner. The chapter on Wine-making also contains much of scientific interest, with an account of Pasteur's experiments, by which he shows that "souring," "acetification," "mould," etc., are each produced by a different vegetable parasite or fungus, which, if allowed to go on to mature growth, will spoil the wine, but which is prevented by heating. This heating does not injure the wine, but actually, according to M. Pasteur, has the effect of hastening its ripening, and bringing forth in a few hours those fine qualities that have heretofore only been secured by long and careful keeping in good cellars.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE MUSEUM OF COMPARATIVE ZOOLOGY, CAMBRIDGE, TOGETHER WITH THE REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR, 1866. Boston, 1867. 8vo, pp. 37.

This Report of the Cambridge Museum is mainly taken up with an account of the Thayer Expedition to Brazil, under the charge of Professor Agassiz. The additions from this source consisted largely of fishes and reptiles. "Of fishes alone, no less than 50,000 specimens were actually counted, representing over 2,200 species, the majority of which, say 2,000, are probably new to science and to our collections. This estimate does not include the smaller specimens, less than two inches in length, which also number many thousands." The reports of the assistants, Messrs. A. Agassiz, P. R. Uhler, J. G. Anthony, and N. S. Shaler, show that good progress had been made in their departments.

A second number of the Illustrated Catalogue, The North American

Acalephæ, by Mr. Alexander Agassiz, has been printed and distributed. The third number will contain Professor Agassiz's Report on the Coral Reefs of Florida, originally prepared for the use of the Coast Survey, the latter part of which will be finished by Mr. Theodore Lyman.

Collections of several classes of animals have been sent to naturalists, abroad and at home, for study and identification, many of which were sent from the Brazilian Expedition, though unfortunately lost.

The practice of scattering among naturalists the material for study, a system now pursued by nearly all museums, public and private, illustrates the mutual dependence of museums, and those engaged in the study of science. The benefits are not local, but are shared by all, and not in one country alone, but throughout the scientific world. Thus, a large museum carried on in the interests of the highest education, must do much towards uniting all men in interpreting the marvels of creation.

Already in this country the value of maintaining large museums is widely felt. We cannot afford to stint any of our educational institutions. We cannot have too many scientific schools, or too many museums, and money applied to their endowment will surely tend to enrich the nation, as well as advance good learning and the broadest culture.

THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL AND GAZETTE. Edited and published monthly, by *Samuel Wagner*, Washington, D. C. 8vo, \$2 a year.

With the July number this important journal begins a new volume, and in an improved dress. It has been steadily gaining in interest and permanent value. No bee-keeper, or student of insects, can do without this work. We hope the circulation will be largely increased, and that the growing interest in so remunerative a branch of agriculture as bee-keeping will enable it to be a success.

NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANY.

BOTANY.

A SUPPOSED NEW COLUMBINE, AND A NEW OX-EYE DAISY. — On the 15th of May, 1866, I found on the heights west of the Hudson, and opposite the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., a cluster of wild Columbine (*Aquilegia*), with all the flowers of a delicate yellow color. I preserved a specimen for my herbarium, and sent a specimen, still fresh, to Professor Gray, of Harvard College. He wrote me that he had seen an approximation to this variety, "but never before one in which the